



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

touched upon sufficiently to show the reader the nature of this problem which, more than any other, confronts the Russian legislators to-day. The race problem of Russia is mentioned. The traits and occupations of the Germans, the Estho, the various Caucasian races are discussed as the author meets these nationalities in her travels. At Kishineff the Jews tell of the massacres. The Finns and their importance in the development of the Russian type are studied—the Little Russian is differentiated from the Great Russian, the branch usually referred to when the word Russian is used. All these races are discussed in their relation to each other.

Crimea, the beautiful riviera of Russia, is described as the Crimean war is recalled to our memory. The picturesque Caucasus, its mountain passes, its maze of races are seen and studied. Tolstoy is visited—"the great writer of the Russian soil" is found still engrossed in his great literary work, too indifferent perhaps to all the recent events of national interest.

When almost every book appearing on Russian subjects is devoted to the discussion of race conflicts, to the description of revolutionary agitation and of reactionary methods of government, Miss Meakin must have hesitated before giving us a book which only touches on these topics and gives most attention to the description of cities and villages, of the manners and customs of their inhabitants. But this book is a valuable contribution to the too small list of good books on Russia, because it contains so many first-hand observations, put in such a clear and attractive form. It should appeal to those who have the curiosity to glance into that Russia which still remains so imperfectly known to western readers.

SAMUEL N. HARPER.

University of Chicago.

Sparling, S. E. *Introduction to Business Organization.* Pp. xviii, 374.
Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

Professor Sparling's work is one of the latest volumes in the well-known and valuable *Citizen's Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology*. The subject is one of most vital importance, and the treatment is such that the book must prove of much interest. Its value is greater by virtue of the fact that it is really the only single volume on the subject of modern business organization.

Space does not permit us to make a detailed criticism of the work. We can give only its general outlines, and a general appreciation of it as a whole.

Professor Sparling gives us, in his introductory part, chapters on the general considerations of business organization, the elements of organization, and the legal aspects of organization. It is here that he clears the general field, and he does it with considerable success, though there seems to us to be a lack of enthusiasm and vigor. In his second part, that on the principles of organization, we have chapters on the business aspects of farming, factory organization, commercial organization, factory cost-keeping, evolution of the market, exchanges, direct selling, wholesaling and retailing, traveling salesmanship and the mail-order business, advertising, credits and collections. In each

chapter the author has taken into consideration the more important facts, forces, principles and methods. On a number of points we feel quite unsatisfied. So many things have received treatment, and the limits set by the very nature of the series are so narrow, that it has been impossible for Professor Sparling to make himself clear on a number of points.

Let us take, as an illustration, his chapter on "exchanges." The more vital things have certainly been considered. But we have the feeling that this most difficult subject has really not been made a living and working thing. After reading the treatment of the exchange selling of cotton, for instance, we have only a very incomplete idea. But it should be stated that the limits set to the book by the nature of the series have not allowed a fuller scope in the analysis and presentation of such an intricate and difficult subject. To make clear and living such a great topic as that of modern business organization would require at least twice the space which has been allotted Professor Sparling.

CHARLES LEE RAPER.

University of North Carolina.

Swettenham, Sir Frank. *British Malaya.* Pp. vi, 345. Price, \$4.00 net.

New York: John Lane Company, 1907.

This book gives an account of the establishing of British order in the native states of the Malay peninsula, and of results converting a thinly populated country given over to anarchy into a well-settled country of peace, plenty and prosperity. In this process the author took an active part in various official capacities, so he knows whereof he speaks.

When in 1875 British administration undertook the task there was not (outside of a single district) a yard of road in the country and hardly a decent house. What little commerce there was, was carried on by the rivers, and villages of the natives were always on the bank of a stream. They consisted of palm-thatched huts, raised above the swampy ground, scattered about without any regularity. The rainfall is from 80 to 160 inches annually; the climate is a perpetual Turkish bath. Now fine macadamized roads traverse the country in every direction, and railroads join important commercial centers. The visitor who travels by rail sees a succession of populous towns, and wherever one penetrates into the country, villages are found along the highways, in which people of different nationalities live at peace with one another, engaged in various lines of industry. The Malays are rice growers and planters of cocoanuts and other fruit trees; the Chinese are sugar planters as well as miners, market gardeners, artisans, shopkeepers, contractors and bankers. Natives of India are laborers of all kinds, and when they have saved a little money become cultivators, cattle-owners, cart-drivers.

Life is easy, subsistence is readily obtained, and there are no paupers. Every district has its hospital in which food, medicine and attendance are given free. Land, which once had no recognized value, is now so esteemed that Malays are as keen about property rights as were they formerly indifferent to them. Forestry is scientifically managed and is an important